## THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Second State Paper.

Decidedly Strong Ground Taken er Tariff Reduction.

Our Foreign Itelations - The Fisheries Question-Cutting Case, Rtc.

To the Congress of the United States: In discharge of a Coustitutional duty, and following a well established precedent in the Executive office. I herewith transmit to the

following a well established precedent in the Executive office. I herewith transmit to the Congress at its reasonabling certain information concerning the state of the Union, together with such recommendations for logicalities consideration as appear necessary and expedient. Our flow rinner than consequently maintained its relations of friendship toward all other powers, and of ne glaboriy interest toward those whose possessions are contigued to our cows.

Fow questions have arisen during the past year with other governments, and none of those are beyond the reach of a-tilement in fraudity counsel. We are as yet without powision for the actilement of that in the united states against Chili for injuries during the late was with Peru and Bolivia. The mixed commissions, organized underclaim conventions, concluded by the Chili government with certain Buropean States, have developed an amount of friction whichwe trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention which we trust can be avoided in the Convention of labor. The crued treatment of loof-femsive Chipses has, I regare to say, bear repeated in some of the far Western States and Territories, and areas of violence against these people beyond the power of the ional constituted authorizes to prevent and difficult to punish, are reported even in distant these prejudice and competition of labor, which can not, however, justify the oppression of strangers whose selecty is guaranteed by our treaty with China equally with the most favored mitions.

prejudice and competition of labor, which can not, however, justify the oppression of strangers whese seebty is gparanteed by our treaty with than equally with the most favored mitions.

In opening our wast domain to alien elements, the pur-ose of our law givers was to invite assimilation and set to provide an areas for endices antagonisms. The peramountduty of maintaining pathic-order and defending the injurcests of our own people, may require the "hoption of measures of restriction, but they should set tolerate the oppressival of individuals of a special race. I am not without assurance that the Government of Chana, whose friendly disposition towards us I am most happy to recognize, will most as half way in devising a comprehensible remedy, by which an effective limitation of Chinese cultivation, joined to protection of those Chinese subjects who remain in this country, may be secured. Legislation is needed to execute the provisions of our Chinese convention of 1828 touching the colombian Government toward our country is manifest, the situation of American interests on the Islamms of Pananna has at times excited concern and invited friendly action looking to the performance of the ongagements of the two nations concerning the territory embraced in the intercosanic transit. With the subsidence of the Islames of the two nations described the direct government of the least and deturbances, and the crection of the Batte of Pananna into a Federal District, under the direct government of the least of the national authority, promises much improvements. The sympathy between the direct government of the constitutional and deducation in the colorsal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World" in New York harbor, the grit of Fronchment of Americans. A convertion between the United States and certain often government. By agreement between the high contracting parties this convention to the privilege of silvent menus of the seat of the province of silvent of our state of the province of silvent of the colorsal statue of th

aunio Majosty's Government for the pr.mul gation of such joan interpretation and defi-nition of the action of the convention of 1818, relating to she territorial waters and inshore fisher on of the Bardsh Provinces, as should secure the Canadan rights from enerosch-ment by the Hubble Status Rekenmen, and at nisher on of the leville provinces, he should secure the Canadan rights from eneroachment by the United States fishermen, and, at the same time, ensure the enjoyment by the latter of the privileges guaranteed to them by such convention. The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for hearly three-

by such convention. The question involved are of long standing, of grave consequence, and from time to time, for hearly three-quartors of a centary, have given rise to carnest international discussion, not unaccompanied by hritation. Temporary arrangements by treaties have served to sitay friction, which however, has revived as each treaty was terminated.

The last arrangement, under the treaty of left, was abrogated after due notice by the United States on June 20, 1886, but I was enabled to obtain for our flatermen for the remainder of that season stripyment of the full privileges accorded by the arminated treaty had been associated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were centent with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipurations of the treaty of RM as to the first article of which no censtruction satisfactory to both countries has ever been agreed upon.

The pregram of civilization and growth of population in the British provinces to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the expansion of commercial intercourse between them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realizable at the date of the negotiations of Isis. Now and vast interests have been brought into existence. Hodes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and naultipled. The methods of conducting the fisheries and conditions of intercourse and conditions of in

ted by the principles of law and international usages.

When citizens of the United States voluntarily go into a foreign country they must shide by the laws there in force and will on the prefected by their own Government from the consequences of an offense against those laws sommitted in such foreign country, but waterful care and interest of the Government over its citizens are not relinquished because they have gone abroad; and if charged with crime committed in the foreign land a fair and open trial, conducted with decent regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded forthem.

regard for justice and humanity, will be demanded forthem.

It appearing that the Government of Spain did not extend to the flag of the United States in the Antilea the full measure of reorprotity requisite under our statute for the continuance of the suspension of discriminations against the Spainish day in our ports, I was constrained, in October last, to rescind my predecessor's proclamation of February I, 1884, permating such suspension. An arrangement was, however, speedly reached, and upon notification from the Government of Spain that all differential treatment of Spain and Espain the Spain treatment of Spain and Espain the Spain treatment of the discretion conferred by law, and issued, on the 27th of October, my proclamat n deciaring reciprocal suspension in the United States.

It is most gratifying to bear testimony to the Queen Regent has met our efforts to avort the united on of commercial interests and the political good will of the countries they may affect. The production downwhile the spain and their production and representation of the United States and finding hery their main markets of a pply and demand, the welfare of Outland Porto Rice and their production and trade are scarcely less important to us than to Spain.

Their commercial and financial movements are so naturally a part of our system that no obstance to fuller and freer intercourse should be permitted to exist. The standing instructions of our terpresentatives at Madrid and Havann have for years been to leave no effort unessayed to further these erds

REVENUES OF THE GOVERNMENT

springs into activity, furnishing an occasion for Federal taxation and gaining the value which enables it to bear its hurden, and the laboring man is thoughtfully inquiring whether in these circumstances, and considering the tribute he constantly pays into the public treasury, as he supplies his faily wants; he receives his fair share of advantages. There is also a suspicion abroad that the surplus of our revenues indicates abnormal and exceptional business profits which under the system which produces such surplus increase without corresponding benefit to the people at large, the vast accumulations of a few among our citients, whose tortunes, revaing the wealth of the most favored a anti-democratic nations, are not the natural growth of a steady, plain and industrious Republic. Our farmers, too, and those enzaged directly and indirectly in supplying the products of agriculture see that, day by day, and as often as the daily wants of their households recur, they are forced to pay excessive and needless taxation, while their products struggle in foreign markets with the competition of nations, which, by allowing a freer exchange of productions than we permit, enable their people to sell for prices which distress the American farmer.

keeping in view all these considerations, the increasing and unnecessarily surplus of national income annually accumuliting be released to the people by an amendment to our revenue laws whoshall cheapon the price of the necessaries of life, and give freer entrance to such imported materials as by American labor may be manufactured into marketable commodities. Nothing can be accomplished, however, in the direction of this much needed reform unless the subject is approached in a patriotic spirit of devotion to the interests of the entre country, and with a willingness to yield something for the public good.

THE PUBLIC DEST.

The sum paid upon the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 20.18%, was \$44.551, 062.36. During the twelve months ended October 31, 1856, three per ceut, bonds were called for redemption amounting to \$127.285, 103, of which \$50.643, 30) was so called to answer the requirements of the law reliating to the sinking fund, and \$46.633, 9 of for the purpose of reducing the public debt by application of a part of the surplus in the Treasury to that object. Of the bonds thus called \$102.293, 49 became subject under such calls or redemption prior to November 1, 1885. The remainder, amounting to \$25,013,650, matured under the calls after that date. THE PUBLIC DEST.

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Sentiment in a British person and state of the continuous and state of the fact that the continuous are contiguous, and the state of the fact that the continuous are contiguous, and the state of the fact that the continuous are contiguous, and the state of the fact that the continuous are contiguous, and the state of the fact that the continuous are contiguous, and the continuous are contiguous are continuous are continuou

rate of letter postage in 1883, rendering the po-tal revenues inadequate to sustain the expenditures, and flusiness depression also contributing, resulted in an excess of cost for the fical year ended June 38, 1880, of eight and one-third millions of dollars, an additional obeck upon receipts by dourling the measure of weight in rating senied correspondence and diminishing one-half the charge for newspaper carriage, was imposed by legislation which took effect with the beginning of the past fiscal year; while the constant demand of our territorial development and growing population, for the extension and increase of mail facilities and machinery necessities steady annual advance in outla, and the careful estimate of a year ago upon the rates of expenditure ithen existing contemplated the unavoisable augmentation of the deficiency in the last facel year by nearly \$2,000,000. The anticipated revenue for the last year failed of real sation by about \$64,000, but proper measures of economy hav so estisfactorily limited the growth of expenditure that the total deficiency in fact fell below that of 1885. And at this time the increase of rovenue is suining in ratio over the increase of cost, demonstrating the sufficiency of the present rates of postage ultimately to sustain the service. This is the more pleaning because our people enjoy now both cheaper postage, proportionably to distances, and a vaster and more costly service than any other upon the globe.

FEDERIAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM

I again urge a change in the
PEDERAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM
To meet the wants of the people and obviate
the delays necessarily attending the present
condition of affairs in our courts. All are
agreed that something should be done, and
much favor is shown by those well able to
advise. To the plan suggested by the Attorncy General at the last session of Congress
and recommended in my last annual measinge. This recommendation is here renewed
together with another made at the same
time.

to the Government. His suggestion has the unanimous endorsement of the persons selected by the Government to act as directors of these roads and protect the interests of the united States in the Board of Directors. In considering the pian proposed the sole matters which should be taken into soc and, in my opinion, are the situation of the Government as a creditor, and the surest way to secure the payment of the principle and interest of its debt. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States it has been adjudged that the laws of the several States are inoperative to regulate rates of transportation upon railroads, if such regulation interferes with the rate of carriage from one State into another. This important field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the expediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

The relations of LABOR TO CAPITAL, and of laboring men to their employers, are together with another made at the same time.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The President says: There is no authority of law for making allotments on some of the reservations, and on others the allotments provided for are so small that the Indians, though ready and desiring to settle down, are not willing to accept such small areas when their reservations contain ample lands to afford them homesteads of sufficient size to meet their present and future needs. These inequalities of existing special laws and treaties should be corrected, and some general legislation on the subject should be provided, so that the more progressive members of the different tribus may be settled upon homesteads, and by this example lead others to follow, breaking away from tribal customs and substituting therefor the laws of home, the interest of the family and the rule of the State. The Indian character and nature are such that they are not easily led white broading over unjust wrongs. It is especially so regarding their lands. Matters arising from the construction and operation of ruitroads across some of the reservations and claims of title and right of occupancy set tip by white persons to some of the best lands within other reservations require legislation for their final adjustment. The sottlement of these matters will remove many embarrassments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation, the influence and the protection of the universal laws of our country. The recommendations of the ceretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the Better protection of Public Lands. PUBLIC LANDS

pediency of Federal action upon the subject is worthy of consideration.

The relations of LABOR TO CAPITAL, and of laboring men to their employers, are of the utmost concern to every patriotic citizen. When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted upon by both, and in the controversy which results the welfare of all and the prosperity of the country are jeopardized. Any intervention of the general Government, within the limits of its constitutions authority, to avert such a condition should be willingly accorded. In a special measage tran mitted o the Congress at its last session I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor Bureau and adding to its present functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences area between employer and employed. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the General Government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers. But after all has been done by the passage of laws, either Federal or State, to relieve a situation ful of solicitude, much more remains to be accomplished by the r-instatement and cultivation of a true American sentiment which recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light of our traditione and in loyalty to the spirits of our institutions, would teach that a hearty operation on the part of all interests is the surest path to national greatness and the happ ness of allour people; that capital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship, and in a spirit of American fairness, generously accord to labor its just compensation and to support to the properation of the propersion of labor, and that violent disturbances and disorders allenate from their p omoters true are inseparable from our civilization; that every oftizon should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; th t capital does not nocessarily te. do to the oppression of labor, and that violent cotton of

PUBLIC LANDS

and of the public surveys. The preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to States and corporations, and of private land ciaims, and the increased efficiency of the public land service, are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the widest distribution of public lands in limited quantities among a tiler so fresidence and cultivation, and thus make the greatest number of individual homes, was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the Republic.

This system was a simple one. It commenced with an admirable scheme of public surveys, by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of land was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest ploncer citize a of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by weighty and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-comption act of 1841.

I recommend the repeal of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homestend inwa be so amended as to botter secure compliance with their requirements of residence, improvement and cultivation for the period of tive years from date of entry, without commutation or provision for "speculative relinquishment. I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws, unless it shall be the pleasure of the Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less liable to abuses. As the culter motive for an evasion of the laws, and the principal cause of their result in land accumulation instead of land distribution, is the facility with which transfers are made of the right intended to be secured to settlers, it may be deem d advisable to prove do by legislation some guards and checks upon the allenation of homestead rights and lands covered thereby until putents issue.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions contains a detailed and mose satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Pension Bureau during the last fleeal year.

The amount of work done was the largest in any year since the organization of the bureau, and it has been done at less cost than during the revious year in every division. On the 18th day of June, 1883, there were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{A}\text{.}\$ The stoners on the rolls of the bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,735 applications for pensions files, of which \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ applications for pensions files, of which \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ there were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ there were \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ and their wid was.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ for the solutions of 1812 and their wid wid.

The total amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ for the solutions allowed during the year ended June \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ 18-6. Is \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ a larger number than has been allowed in any year save one since 1861; the names of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\$ pensioners which had been received from the rolls were re-

at and it best, and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements.

The meaning of such restraint and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the Government, regardless of merit and efficiency, nor by those who insist that the selection of such places should rest upon a rooper oredential showing active partisan work. They mean to public officers, if not their fives, the only opportunity afforsed them to attend to public business, and they mean to the good people of the country the better performance of the work of their fevernment. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this referm are so little understood, and waste of their fevernment. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this referm are so little understood, and waste of their fevernment. It is exceedingly strange that the scope and nature of this referm are so little understood, and waste of their fevernment within its plan are ited by its name. When cavil yields move fully to examination the system will bring larger additions to the number of its friends. Our civil service reform may be mistrangerstood in disposed; it may not always be faithfully applied; its designs may sometimes miscarry through mistake or willful intent; it may sometimes at remble under the assaults of its owneries or languish under the misguided zeal of impracticable friends, but if this people of the country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from their Government, they will abandon the sweetest guarantee of the safety and success of American institutions.

I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of the con. ress. I renew my recommendation made last year that the Commissioners be mide equal to other officers of the Government having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that success will enable them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have in charge.

The country of couturals. been allowed in any year save one since Rell; the names of 2.225 pensioners which had been previously dropped from the rolls were restored during the year, and after deducing those dropped within the same time for various causes, a net increase remains for the year of 20.536 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1, 1885, 1,667 private-pension acts had been passed. Since the last named date, and during the last session of the Congress, 614 such acts became laws.

It seems to me that no one can examine our pension establishment and it operations without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled under present laws to the pension bounty of the Government.

Service of the Control for the

CHARLES INGEBRAND,

On the 4th of March, 18%, the current business of the Patent Office was, on an average, five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal year such current work was but three months in arrears, and it is anserted and believed that in the next few months the delay in obtaining an examination of an application for a patent will be but nominal. The number of applications for patents during the last fiscal year, including reasures, decigns, trademarks and labels, equals 40,678, which is considerably in excess of the number received during any preceding year. The receipts of the Patent Office during the year aggregated \$1,325, 67.30, enabling the office to turn into the Tr. a-ury a surplus revenue, over and above all expenditures, of about 163,710.30.

The number of patents granted during the last fiscal year, including renewals, trademarks, designs and labels, was 25,619—a number also quite largely in excess of that of any preceding year. The repe t of the Commissioner shows the office to be in a prosperous condition and constantly increasing in its business. No increase of force is asked for. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, the amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was \$38,0750, th OF THE BEST QUALITY, At Very Lowest Prices!

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The existence of pleuro-pneumonia among the cattle of various States has led to burdensome and in some cases disastrous restrictions in an inportant branch of our commerce, threatening to affect see quantity and quality of our food supply. This is a matter of such importance and of such far-reaching consequences that I hope it will engage tan serious attention of the Contress to the end that such a remedy may be applied as the limits of a constitutional delegation of power to the general Govern sent will permit. I commend to the consideration of the Congress the report of the Commissioner, and his suggestions concerning the interest intrusted to his oure.

The continued operation of the law relating to our

has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and uscruiness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer wao has a just does of his duty to the people testifies to the value of his reform. Its stanchest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest supporters are those who are restrained and protected by its requirements.

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